JANUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2589.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1780.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXIII.

HAVING finiſhed what I had to ſay, at the preſent time, on the nature of the treaties, I go on to ſpeak a little of the good effects of the alliance, and the advantages reſulting from the operations of our Ally.

It would be worth while to ſhew at great length how much the reputation of the French monarchy has added luſtre to our cauſe, and contributed to prevent ſeveral of the powers of Europe from giving any help to Britain, or entering into an alliance with her. But as we have hinted theſe in ſome former papers, and as they are the leſs direct advantages, we ſhall not reſume the conſideration of them. Nor ſhall we dwell upon the operations of our Ally on the coaſt of this continent and in the Weſt-Indies, where, we have already ſhewn, ſhe has acted greatly for the intereſt of the common cauſe. We ſhall ſpeak only of thoſe advantages which have reſulted from her arms in Europe; and theſe have been many, great, ſolid, and eſſential.

She early fitted out armed veſſels to cruiſe upon the four ſeas of England: to capture the merchantmen, the tranſports, the armed veſſels of the enemy, ſending them into every port of France. I have not leiſure, nor, indeed, is it in my power to collect a compleat account of the prizes and Britiſh ſeamen which have been captured by our ally; but I do well recollect that, in reading the gazettes, I have been ſtruck with the number of them. Theſe loſſes quickly drew the attention of Britain to her own borders. It drew it from America. She could no longer ſend out, to the Atlantic, and to theſe ſhores, that armed force which had early ravaged us, and made prizes of our merchantmen.

The troops of France were early marched to the coaſts oppoſite to England, and kept our enemy in perpetual appehenſions of a deſcent upon their Iſlands. From this circumſtance, it has been impoſſible for Britain to ſpare troops from the garriſons upon her coaſts, or to ſend recruits to her armies in America, ſo that the invaſion expected at home has taken away from the exertions of the invaſion abroad; and we in America have been ſafe through the efforts of our allies.

The fleets of France riding in the harbours, or triumphant in the Channel, were ready to convey theſe troops to Britain. The ſcene was now reverſed, and the evils which our enemy had meditated, and which they had wrought to us, were brought home to their own doors. We had often caſt our eyes on the blue ocean, from the coaſt of America, and had ſeen the ſhips of the enemy banging in the wind. We had often ſtood aloof, and trembled at the approach of theſe. We had felt their deſcent. We had repelled them. We had hoped that one day it might be in our power to excite equal fear in the minds of the enemy. Equal fears have been excited. The coaſts of England have been every where alarmed with the news of an invaſion. The town of Portſmouth has been evacuated. Twenty guineas have been offered for a dray to carry for a few miles the effects of the miſerable inhabitants. The valuable effects have been buried in the earth, and the women and children have been ſcarcely able to eſcape on foot to the diſtant country. The dean of Glouceſter, I think it is, who writes a long eſſay to prove, that though the enemy may land and penetrate ſome diſtance, yet they cannot over-run the country, This eſſay proves only that the apprehenſions of the enemy are great, and that the day is revolved to them, which we had often wiſhed, when they are made to feel ſomething of the ſame ſufferings, and to remember thoſe calamities which they have brought upon the people of theſe States.

They have, no doubt, often heard what were our ſufferings when their troops landed at Boſton, at New-York, at the head of the bay of Cheſapeak, and at other places. They are now made to know what it is to apprehend thoſe ſufferings about to come upon themſelves. Our allies, revenging our caſe, are upon the coaſts of Britain. The count d'Orvilliers, having beat the Britiſh fleets, and riding victorious on the Channel, has it in his power to burn every town from the Land's end of England to the Orcades in Scotland. The gallant adventurer John Paul Jones, in the pay of the Congreſs, but chiefly fitted out by France, and under the auſpices of his royal patroneſs the Queen of France, has entered the Humber, and would have burnt Hull, had not his orders been to the contrary. He has had it in his power to burn Leith, and many other towns on the coaſt, and to light up a flame, that, like the Aurora borealis of their ſkies, would have made the night luminous. Such lights we have ſeen kindled up in theſe ſkies by the burning of the towns of Norfolk, of Hampton, of Fairfield, of Norwalk, and of other places, and it would be no more than the juſtice of retribution, that the enemy, in their turn, ſhould, on their own coaſts, be witneſs of the like conflagration.

It would be no more than the juſtice of retribution: But it is impoſſible for France to imitate ſuch examples of barbarity. Though ſtung with a ſenſe of injury, on our behalf, ſhe is not able to induce herſelf to ſet one town on fire. It requires an impenetrable hardneſs of the heart to reſiſt the ideas of civiliſed Europe, and to bring back the viſage of the Gothic times. It requires an incruſtation of the mind like the bronze of iron, to be proof to the dictates of humanity, inſpiring that maxim, that "in peace we do one another all the good we can, and in time of war as little harm as poſſible, without prejudice to our own real intereſts*." That we refrain from every outrage, and even from every act of hoſtility, which ſhall not tend to ſettle the point in queſtion, and eſtabliſh the object of the war. The burning of towns, villages, ſacred edifices, ſchools of learning; the putting to death, by famine or the ſword, priſoners taken in war; the trucidation of aged perſons, and of helpleſs women and children; can contribute nothing to weaken an enemy, and diſpoſe them to a peace: It is therefore unneceſſary and cruel in the moſt extreme degree. Britain has been guilty of this practice, and has deſerved from America, and from her allies, the ſevereſt inſtances of retaliation. Nevertheleſs, our Miniſters at the Court of France have given orders to our armed veſſels, that they do not deſtroy the defenceleſs towns and villages of Britain. Our allies have given orders to their fleets, that they do not inflict theſe ſtrokes of puniſhment. We may be well aſſured, and I have it in my power to aſſert, that, though our ally will put the utmoſt vigour in the expedition which ſhe intends againſt our enemy, yet ſhe will not burn or deſtroy one building; ſhe will not injure the property of any; ſhe will not hurt one perſon who ſhall be found without arms; much leſs will ſhe admit that the ſoldiery of her army ſhall violate the chaſtity of women. Her object, ſingle and alone, will be, by attacking the enemy in their own country, to render it neceſſary for them to call home their forces from America; to reduce them to proper terms, and to diſpoſe them to accede to that which will be the ground of treaty, the independence of the States. Perhaps ſhe may be led, in great goodneſs to the world, to dethrone the tyrant, and give liberty to England, as ſhe has given it to America.

It is glorious to excel in humanity as well as by arms. France may be ſaid to have been the poliſher of Europe, and it would ill comport with the character ſhe has hitherto ſuſtained, to deſcend to any act of barbarity, even though exerciſed againſt a nation who is herſelf barbarous. Britain, from this cauſe, may eſcape with impunity, as far as regards a retaliation of the like hoſtilities. But the general indignation of the world is gone not againſt her; and from the rivers of Caniſkatſka, to the head of California, and, from the Niger to the ſtreams that iſſue in the Baltic, wherever they have heard of the war in America, ſhe is known as the moſt cruel of all nations. With great juſtice, "Britiſh cruelty," will be proverbial in all times. Her character ſhall ſurvive her death; ſhe will be immortal in her infamy. Not all the waves that daſh againſt her white rocks, can waſh the fame of her tyrant white; not all the winds that ſweep acroſs her iſle can bear away the memory of her murders. She is foggy in her atmoſphere; but the more heavy ſhades of her ignominy preſs upon her. Wrapped in darkneſs, ſhe is loſt to the praiſe of men, and ſhe will continue loſt until a new age and new manners ſhall exiſt, and the preſent race of mortals, and thoſe who ſhall ſpring from them, inheriting the ſame tempers, ſhall find a ſepulchre upon her ſoil.

It is no ſmall ſacrifice of reſentment to refrain from retaliating the injuries of Britain. The ſtates of Europe will be ſenſible of this, and will give due praiſe to our ally for that ſacrifice. It is god-like to have it in our power to puniſh, and to refrain from puniſhing. France, by the valour of her arms, by the goodneſs of her cauſe, by her moderation, humanity and love of peace, has lighted up a flame of glory, which the current of a thouſand years rolling over it ſhall not be able to extinguiſh.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* Sp. l.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by

ROBERT CALDWELL,

On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM and WINE,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa; Beſt Allom Salt,
Cordage aſſorted,
Sail-Cloth, Oſnabrugs, Ticklenburghs and ſewing Twine,
Beſt Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Peaſe, Rice and Oatmeal,
White-Lead and Linſeed Oil,
Muſkets, Bayonets, Cutlaſſes and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun-Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat Aſſortment of Patent Time-Glaſſes,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. ſheathing, Deſk and Spike Nails,
Pump-Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw-Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail-Needles,
Bar and Sheet-Lead,
A great Variety of Queen's Ware, of the neweſt Faſhion, And,
A general Aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

TEN acres of good LAND, between two and three acres whereof is a rich bottom, with a large ſtream of water running through the ſame, the reſt up-land, of which there is five acres well timbered, likewiſe a new log houſe, 18 by 16, built laſt ſummer, ſituate in Charleſtown, Cheſter county, joining to Patrick Anderſon, Eſq; on one ſide, and within two miles of the Valley-Forge, in a good neighbourhood, and in a very public place, it being an angle between two laid out roads, one leading from Moore-Hall to the White-Horſe, on Lancaſter road, diſtance 5 miles, the other to the Valley, with ſundry other roads leading thereto, which render it a proper place for any kind of public buſineſs, particularly for a tan-yard. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, joining the premiſes. HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has a ſtray bay horſe, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MILLER. †

Charleſtown, January 3, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open laſt night, the SHOP of the ſubſcriber in Front-Street, near the Draw-bridge, and the following articles taken out of the CASE, viz. A ſtrait bodied ſilver tankard, weight 31 ounces, with a man's head carved at the bottom of the handle; upwards of thirty pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles; eight pair of knee ditto; one pair ſet ditto; twelve plain gold rings, nine twiſted ditto; three double gilt watch keys; one and a half dozen tea ſpoons (finiſhed) one dozen not quite finiſhed; one pair large ſtone ear bobs; one pin-cuſhion hoop; one ſtock buckle; three and a half pair plain gold ſleeve buttons weight 4 dwt. 18 grs. each pair; one dozen pair plain ſilver ditto, with ſeveral other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the thief and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part thereof.

JOSEPH LOWNES.

N. B. The buckles, ſpoons, &c. are ſtampt with the maker's mark, J. L.

To be Sold for Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION of good land, containing 149 acres, with the uſual allowance, lying in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the tract of land late the property of Col. William Gibbons, at Little-Brandy-Wine; whereon is a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, two good never failing ſprings, adjacent to ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good bearing apple orchard, 14 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, about 80 acres cleared, and timber ſufficient for the uſe of ſaid place. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes. JAMES HAIR. †

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Number XXIV.

THERE are ſome arguments of a popular kind, which they who advance them do not themſelves believe. Of this ſort is that argument made uſe of by our enemy, to induce the ſtates of Europe to arm themſelves againſt France, viz. That ſhe is ambitious, and aſpires to univerſal monarchy. This is of old date; nevertheleſs, becauſe it was once believed, it may be ſtill believed, and therefore it is judged proper ſtill to advance it. We ſhall take the liberty to examine the ground of this charge, and to ſee with what juſtice it has at any time been brought or may now be brought, againſt our ally.

From the middle of the fifteenth century, when Charles V. had united in himſelf the ſucceſſions of the houſe of Burgogne and Caſtille to his paternal inheritance, the houſe of Auſtria had become the dominant power of Europe, and, like "a ſtone cut from the mountain,*" rolled down with great rapidity, and bid fair to deſtroy every power that ſtood in the way of it. Guſtavus Adolphus of Sweden, poſſeſſing all thoſe qualities that conſtitute the hero, at the head of the moſt powerful and warlike nation of the north, and aſſiſted by the ſubſidies of France, had oppoſed the formidable bulk of this power, and commenced hoſtilities the 24th of June, 1630, in the iſle of Rugan. But though this war was long and glorious to the Swedes, and many noble Captains ſignaliſed themſelves in the contention, yet the battle of Nortlingen, September 6, 1634, gave to the Emperor a decided ſuperiority, and from this time France alone remained to oppoſe, by her counſels and her arms, this power, which, though divided into two branches, the empire under Ferdinand III. Spain and its dependencies under Philip II. the one the brother, and the other the ſon of Charles V. yet continued one in intereſt, and united in affection, and might be juſtly ſtiled the ruling power of Europe. France alone oppoſed this power, and for more than half an age was the bulwark againſt it. What liberty exiſts in that quarter of the globe was kindled, kept alive, and defended by her. She gave liberty and independence to the States of Holland, in which they were eſtabliſhed by the famous treaty of nine years, concluded at Anvers, April 9, 1609. She preſerved the poſſeſſions and the liberty of the Princes and the States of Italy, who were ready to be ſwallowed up by that power which now occupied the kingdoms of Naples and of Lombardy. She ſecured the balance of the empires, in giving vigour to its antient laws, in preſcribing limits to the ſovereignty of the Emperor, in obtaining to the ſtates the liberty of making alliances amongſt themſelves and with ſtrangers; by which means the diets of the empire were rendered free.

It was not till about the middle of the ſixteenth century, that France began to take the aſcendant in Europe, and having greatly humbled the power of Auſtria, to be herſelf the object of jealouſy with other powers. Cardinal Mazarine, who was then Miniſter to Louis XIV. far from moderating the ambition of the young Monarch, rather inflamed it, and France, elated with her paſt ſucceſs, and the reputation of her Generals, and truſting to that order which began to be eſtabliſhed in her finances, and to the progreſs of her commerce, continued ſtill to ſay that it was neceſſary to humble the Houſe of Auſtria, which had been already humbled ſufficiently. The death of Philip IV. ſerved for a pretext of the war which ſhe deſired. Louis pretended, that the Queen his wife had the right of inheritance of the Low Countries, and, in 1667, he entered there, to take poſſeſſion of thoſe provinces which the Court of Madrid had refuſed to cede to him.

The ſucceſs of the French arms was rapid, and the triple alliance between the States of Holland, England and Sweden, was the fruit of that conſternation which was produced by them. The peace of Aix la Chapelle, which followed quickly after, ſomewhat calmed theſe fears. Nevertheleſs, there ſtill remained in the minds of men ſome apprehenſions of the riſing power of France. The former fears ſprang up again in all their force when Louis XIV. renewed his claim, and made war upon the States in 1672. They were induſtriouſly propagated through all the Courts of Europe. It was ſaid that the ambition of the Court of France threatened them with the ſame dangers that the ſucceſſors of Charles V. had cauſed them to apprehend. Theſe rumours ſpread every where by the Prince of Orange, and thoſe engaged in his intereſt, were at the ſame time ſupported by the Courts of Vienna and of Madrid. This was the origin of that idea which afterwards ſo greatly prevailed, that France had aſpired to univerſal monarchy.

The Prince of Orange, who in the revolution of 1688 in England was placed on the throne of that kingdom, was the avowed enemy of France. In the war of 1672 he had publiſhed that there was an end of the liberty of Europe, if the French monarchy was not immediately reſtrained, and kept within that degree of power in which it had been placed at the treaty of the Pyranees in 1659. There was nothing heard but of oppoſing the houſe of Auſtria to the houſe of Bourbon, and of balancing their credit and their forces, to hold them in equilibrio; but after the revolution in England, the Prince of Orange, now William III. took up other principles, and thought no longer of reducing, but of ruining the power of France.

In this ſpirit was negociated that treaty concluded at Vienna, May 12, 1689, between the Emperor and the States General, and afterwards called the grand alliance, becauſe all the enemies of France acceded to it. By this treaty it was ſtipulated that no one of the contracting parties ſhould admit any propoſal of accommodation, until each had received a full ſatisfaction for the wrongs which they had believed themſelves to have ſuſtained. The government of Louis was too intelligent to expect to riſe from this labyrinth, into which the union of ſo many oppoſite intereſts had thrown it, by any other means than by procuring a diſſolution of this union. While therefore the war was carried on with vigour, a negotiation was ſet on foot with the ſeveral powers. The ſucceſs was equal to the prudence of the meaſures, and the peace of Nimeguen, comprehending the States General, Spain, Sweden, and the empire, the King of Denmark, the Elector of Brandenburgh, the Duke of Brunſwick, Lunenburgh, Zell and Woolfenbuttle, and Frederick William Elector of Brandenburgh, was concluded in 1678 and 1679.

The ambition of Louis XIV. and his reſentment to the powers combined againſt him, were the true cauſes of the war of 1688. The rights of the Dutcheſs of Orleans, to the ſucceſſion of her brother the Elector Palatine, and thoſe of Cardinal Furſtemberg to the Archbiſhopric of Cologne, were but pretexts for it. In order to diſconcert the projects of his enemies, Louis thought it neceſſary to prevent them; it was time to make an irruption into Germany, to ſuſpend the progreſs of the Imperials in Hungary, and to raiſe the confidence of the Turks after the taking of Belgrade.

The war was carried on for many years, with extraordinary efforts on both ſides; and the ſucceſs of the French arms, which, in any other conjuncture, would have been ſufficient to have reduced the allies to aſk a peace, or at leaſt not to reject it, anſwered no other end but to irritate them ſtill more, and to give ſcope to thoſe principles of jealouſy and hatred which had firſt engaged them in the war. In ſeeing that the conqueror was weakened by advantages too dearly purchaſed, the vanquiſhed became obſtinate to their diſgraces, and patiently ſupported the decline of their commerce, and the bad ſtate of their finances, now totally exhauſted. While they ſupported armies once or twice more conſiderable than thoſe which they had before the peace of the Pyranees, the ſtates richeſt in men and money muſt have been reduced. France, though victorious, was reduced to ſeek expedients and reſources to carry on the war, a demonſtrative evidence that ſhe was not ſet up to extend conqueſt, and that her enemies had no ground to apprehend that ſhe was about to ſubjugate Europe. The Monarch, tired of a war which burthened his ſubjects, ſincerely deſired peace. He neglected nothing which could give weight to the advances which he made. He preſſed finally the King of Sweden to offer his mediation, and declared, in the mean time, the conditions on which he was ready to make a peace, but Europe was accuſtomed to be afraid of him; and the more he gave proofs of moderation, the leſs he perſuaded any one. No one would believe that he was ſincere; and all the world ſuſpected ſome deſign concealed under theſe offers. The idea of univerſal monarchy was ſtill in their minds, and whether he made war, or offered peace, it was ſuſpected to be with ſome view to this great object.

It was not until 1693 that Louis XIV. was able to bring his enemies to liſten to terms of agreement, and not till three years afterwards, Auguſt 28, 1696, that a peace concluded at Turin, between this court and that of Verſailles, became the ſignal of a general peace, confirmed by the contracting parties, at Riſwick, in 1697.

It was a full evidence that the Prince of Orange, who had firſt diſſeminated the ideas of univerſal monarchy on the part of France, did not ſeriouſly believe there was any ground for theſe, that he himſelf afterwards, when he became King of England, and was eſtabliſhed on the throne, entered into two partition treaties with the court of France, the firſt of which was ſigned at the Hague, October 11, 1698, ſome time before the concluſion of the peace of Ryſwick. Louis XIV. had a claim to the ſucceſſion of the Spaniſh monarchy, in the right of Maria Thereſa, his wife, and the Dauphin had married the daughter of the King of Spain. William III. King of England, was anxious to ſecure a barrier to the Dutch in the Netherlands, and for this reaſon entered into an agreement with the King of France, to make a partition of the Spaniſh monarchy. By this treaty, the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, who, in ſuppoſing the validity of the renunciation of Maria Thereſa to her rights, was the neareſt heir of Charles II. King of Spain, was to poſſeſs the whole inheritance, except ſome ſtates, which were to be diſmembered in favour of the Dauphin, and the Arch Duke Charles, 2d ſon of the Emperor. To the one was given the Two Sicilies, the adjacent iſles, the places on the coaſt of Tuſcany, the marquiſate of Final, and the province of Guipaſcoa; the other was to enjoy the Milaneſe.

The death of the young prince of Bavaria, which happened February 8, 1699, made it neceſſary to change theſe diſpoſitions. A new negociation was ſet on foot, and France, England, and the United Provinces agreed, by a ſecond treaty of partition, ſigned at London, March 3, 1700, and at the Hague, the 25th of the ſame month, to add to the provinces already promiſed to the Dauphin, the Dutchies of Lorain and of Bar, yielding the Milaneſe to the Houſe of Lorain; the Arch Duke Charles was to poſſeſs the remaining part of the ſucceſſion to the Spaniſh monarchy. In fine, it was regulated, that the Crown of Spain and the Indies ſhould never belong to a Prince, who was Emperor or King of the Romans, the King of France, or the Dauphin.

It was theſe partition treaties, entered into by William III. King of England, that rendered it adviſeable for Charles II. King of Spain, who died in 1700, to leave his crown by teſtament to the Dauphin. Louis XIV. by accepting this will, ran counter to the wiſhes of King William, who, as we have already ſaid, had converted a part of the Spaniſh Netherlands, to be a barrier to the States of Holland, for whom, as having been their ſtadtholder, he had entertained a particular affection; and hoped for a more ſtable ſupport to his views of agrandiſement from them, than from the people of England, who had reduced the prerogative of their Princes to narrow limits, and whoſe affections, he well knew, were fluctuating and uncertain. It was to revenge himſelf on the French King for departing from the laſt treaty of partition, that William once more excited the ideas of unlimited ambition on the part of France, and brought ſeveral of the powers of Europe to engage in war againſt that monarchy. England was but the dupe of William in the part which ſhe took in this war. It is the language of Mrs. Macauley, in her hiſtory of England from the revolution, lately publiſhed, "That, as England did not pretend to lay claim to any part of the Spaniſh or French dominions, nor had ſuſtained any real injury, or ſerious provocation from the King of France, the declared end of the war was to put the houſe of Auſtria in poſſeſſion of the throne of Spain, and to procure a barrier for the Dutch in the Netherlands."

The confederate powers of England and the States, with the houſe of Auſtria, were in this war engaged againſt France. King William died March 8, 1702; but the ſame ſyſtem was adopted under his ſucceſſor Queen Anne, and the war was continued by the ſame General under which it was begun, John Duke of Marlborough. The Earl of Godolphin, the Earl of Sunderland, and others, who were at the head of the affairs of England, and were ſupported by the whig party at that time unworthy of the name, found it neceſſary to continue this ſyſtem, in order to ſupport themſelves; and therefore, without believing that Louis was more ambitious than his neighbours, or that there was the leaſt danger from his arms, were ſtrenuous to carry on the war. The Duke of Marlborough, whoſe intereſt, by means of the Dutcheſs his wife, was great with his Sovereign, aided thoſe councils, and was ſubſervient to them; for war was to him the only field of riches and of glory.

The loſſes on the part of France, in this war, were great, and fortune continuing to favour the allies, it was propoſed to the States General by the Marquis de Torcy, that Louis would conſent even to agree upon meaſures to force the Dauphin, now Philip V. to renounce in two months the crown of Spain, and be contented with Sicily; but the offer was refuſed. We have already ſhewn, that the private intereſt of a few individuals in England governed theſe matters. The reſt of the world were engaged, by the vain fears of ambition, and over grown power on the part of France, to ſupport them in theſe views. England had now in reality become, by her armies and her fleets, the dominant power of Europe.

Nevertheleſs, it was a long time before it was diſcovered by her neighbours. The former ſurmiſes were induſtriouſly kept up, and the French ambition ſtill remained the great object of invective, as her power was the great ſource of declamation. The impreſſions made on the minds of men by ſome early inſtances of ambition on the part of Louis, ſtill remained in ſome degree, and they were guided by them even after this Monarch had ſhewn himſelf willing to make peace almoſt upon any terms. It is with the opinions of men, as with the waves of the ocean, which continue to roll a long time after the ſtorm which at firſt excited them has ſubſided.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Daniel.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 15.

Monday laſt were ſeen, between Jameſtown and Swan's Point, two boats, one with two, the other with four men on board, in the greateſt diſtreſs imaginable, and not able to reach either ſhore for the vaſt quantities of ice then floating in the river. The Captain of one of our ſtate ſhips ſent his barge with twelve men to their aſſiſtance, who, after rowing many hours, until the ſun was almoſt down, without getting to them, were obliged to return; and as the boats have not been ſince heard of, it is feared the poor men periſhed.

The Tempeſt is on ſhore between Hog iſland and Cobham, a brig and ſnow are aground near Mulberry iſland, and the privateer brig Jefferſon is ſunk off Jameſtown. She was a fine new veſſel, juſt finiſhed, and ready to ſail on a cruiſe.

For a week paſt we have had the moſt ſevere weather that has been felt in this country upwards of forty years.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, *of January* 18.

Copy of a letter from Commodore John Paul Jones, late Commander of the ſhip of war Good Man Richard, to Meſſrs. Gourlade and Moylan, of L'Orient, dated on board the ſhip of war Seraphis, off the Texel, October 3, 1779.

I HAVE only time, my dear friends, to inform you, that I have this day anchored here, having taken this ſhip in the night of the 23d ult. on the coaſt of England, after a battle of three hours and a half. Two hours and a half of that time the Good Man Richard and this ſhip being made faſt along ſide of one another, both ſhips being in flames, and the Good Man Richard making water faſter than all the pumps could deliver it. This ſhip mounts 44 guns, and has two intire batteries, one of them 18 pounders, ſo that my ſituation was ſevere enough to have to deal with ſuch an enemy in ſuch a dreadful ſituation. Judge then what it muſt have been when the Alliance came up, towards the cloſe of the action, and, inſtead of aſſiſting me, directed her whole fire againſt the Good Man Richard, not once or twice, but repeatedly, after being ſpoke to, and ſhewing a private ſignal of recognizance.

The Alliance killed eleven men, and mortally wounded an officer on the Good Man Richard's forecaſtle, at one volley. I have loſt in killed and wounded the beſt part of my men. The Good Man Richard went to the bottom on the morning of the 25th ult. in ſpite of every effort to bring her into port. No action before was ever, in all reſpects, ſo bloody, ſo ſevere, and ſo laſting. I beg of you to communicate this, with my beſt reſpects, to the gentlemen of your port.

The fire was not quite extinguiſhed on board of the Good Man Richard till eight hours after the enemy had ſtruck; and at laſt it had reached within a few feet of the magazine. We loſt all the ſtores and all our private effects; but no lives were loſt from the conflagration. The Pallas took, at the ſame time, an armed ſhip of twenty ſix-pounders. JOHN PAUL JONES.

N. B. The prizes taken and ranſomed by the Good Man Richard, during her cruiſe of about three months, amounted to at leaſt a million of livres.

BOSTON, *December* 27.

Thurſday the ſecond inſtant, the houſe of Mr. Oſborn, at the Upper-ferry, in New-Haven, was ſtruck with lightning, by which Mr. Oſborn (who was ſitting near the chimney) received ſo violent a ſhock, that his life was at firſt deſpaired of, but he had nearly recovered; the reſt of the family were all ſtruck down; but they ſoon recovered.

Friday laſt arrived here, Captain Jarvis, in a ſchooner, in 23 days from Martinico; he informs, that ſeven ſail of Count d'Eſtaing's fleet had arrived there from Georgia the day before he ſailed, that it was reported the Count with ten ſail of the line has gone to France, in order to take command of the combined fleets, that the other 8 ſail are to tarry in America till further orders.

PROVIDENCE, *December* 18.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here from the Grand Army, on his way to his ſeat in New-Hampſhire, the Honourable Major General SULLIVAN.

We learn that letters are received at the Weſtward from Colonel Broadhead, Commandant at Fort-Pitt, informing that ſome Canadians had arrived there, and brought advice, that the ſeveral tribes of Indians which had been driven from their towns by General Sullivan, in his late expedition, were in a ſtarving condition; that they had applied to the Commanding Officer at Niagara, and demanded proviſions, alledging that he had been the cauſe of all their misfortunes, by prevailing on them to ſtrike the Americans; that for prudential reaſons he had for a ſhort time afforded them a ſcanty ſupply, but on receiving advice from Quebec that no more proviſions were expected to arrive from England 'till the enſuing ſpring, he was obliged, for the preſervation of his garriſon, to refuſe the Savages any further ſupport, in conſequence of which they were dying in great numbers.—Thus, by the ſpirited exertions and perſeverance of this brave and active officer, under every difficulty, and the happy ſucceſs of the expedition, our frontiers are entirely ſecured againſt the incurſions of a perfidious Savage enemy.

Since our laſt two veſſels have arrived in the river, taken by the Franklin and Pickering privateers of Salem; one of them is a ſchooner from New-Providence with fruit, bound to New-York, the other a ſloop from New-York, laden with lumber.

NEW-LONDON, *December* 8.

Laſt Friday Captain Perkins, in a ſloop belonging to Norwich, arrived here in 29 days from Cape-Francois.

A letter from the Cape, dated the 7th ult. to a gentleman here, informs, that 17 ſail of merchantmen, convoyed by a frigate, arrived at the Cape in October laſt; that the frigate brought money to pay off the French troops, and landed it at Porto Plata, to be carried by land to the Cape. At this time the Ruby, of 64 guns, and Briſtol of 50 guns (Engliſh) were cruiſing off Monto Chriſto.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, a ſmall Britiſh ſhip came cloſe in with Say Brook bar, and it being almoſt calm, ſent her boat and took a ſloop which was bound into Connecticut river, from the eaſtward, laden with ſalt. The people on board the ſloop attempted to run her on ſhore, and had got ſo near that one of them by running up the bowſprit jumped on the land and got off.

Sunday laſt the privateer Bever, Captain Havens, returned from a cruize, and brought in with her a brig from Surrinam, bound to New-York, laden with 157 hogſheads of melaſſes, and 240 caſes of gin.

Monday returned here from a cruize up the ſound, the Continental ſloop Argo, Captain Talbot. In the late ſtorm ſhe ran on Fairfield reef, when her guns were thrown over in order to get the veſſel off; but they were afterwards recovered.

Dec. 15. In the gale of wind about the firſt inſtant, Capt Davidſon, in a ſmall ſloop from Cape-Francois, laden with melaſſes and coffee, run on Watch-Hill beach; when, by cutting away her maſt, the veſſel and cargoe were ſaved.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 26.

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington to his Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs, dated Morriſtown, January 18, 1780.

"SIR,

"The ſeverity of the weather having rendered a deſcent upon Staten-Iſland practicable by the ice; and it being alſo imagined that the communication between New-York and the iſland was interrupted by the ſame cauſe, a favourable opportunity of ſtriking the enemy ſtationed there (who amounted by report to 1000 or 1200 men) ſeemed to preſent itſelf. A detachment of 2500 men, including the troops under General Irvine, was accordingly made for that purpoſe, and the command given to Major General Lord Stirling. It was originally intended to have attempted the execution of the matter by ſurprize; but there being good reaſon to ſuppoſe that the enemy, by their emiſſaries or by other means, had got notice of our deſigns, little hope remained of effecting the buſineſs in that manner. As the detachment was aſſembled near Elizabeth Town, it was thought adviſeable to proceed at all events, upon a conſideration that no bad conſequences could poſſibly reſult, and that we might find an opportunity of reaping ſome advantages. We were however diſappointed in our expectations, as Congreſs will perceive by the encloſed report from Lord Stirling."

Lord STIRLING's Report.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that early on yeſterday morning the corps under my command croſſed the ſound at De Hart's Point, and proceeded towards the watering place. The enemy having received previous intelligence of our movements, a ſurprize was out of the queſtion, and as their works were well ſituated, and appeared otherwiſe ſtrong, an aſſault was deemed unadviſeable, as it would probably have coſt us more than we could have gained by ſucceſs. We found too, contrary to our expectation, that the communication between the iſland and New York was open. Immediately on our arrival in front of the enemy's works, they ſent off a boat to the city, and in the evening ſeveral veſſels came down from thence to the iſland. As from this circumſtance there was no hope of reducing them for want of proviſion or fuel, and a reinforcement might have rendered our continuance dangerous, we determined to march off this morning. The retreat was effected in good order, and with very little loſs. A party of the enemy's horſe charged our rear guard under Major Edwards, but was immediately repulſed. The Major had three men killed, killed one of the light-horſemen, and took his horſe. Some few of the men were froſt-bitten, and though we took all the pains in our power to have all thoſe unable to march tranſported in ſleighs, yet I imagine a very few may have been left behind.

We took a few priſoners, and had a few deſerters from the enemy.

Immediately after croſſing, a party was detached under Lieut. Col. Willet, to Decker's houſe. The corps there had been alarmed and barely made its eſcape. The houſe, as a garriſon place, and eight or nine ſmall veſſels were burned. A conſiderable quantity of blankets and other ſtores were found.

While the troops were upon the iſland, a number of perſons from this ſide took advantage of the occaſion to paſs upon the iſland, and plundered the people there in the moſt ſhameful and mercileſs manner. Many of them were ſtopped on their return, and their booty taken from them. In addition to which, I have ſent an order for publication, requiring thoſe who had eluded the ſearch to reſtore the articles in their poſſeſſion, and exhorting the good people at large to aſſiſt in detecting them. All the ſoldiery, on re-croſſing the ice, were ſearched, and the little plunder they had taken from them, and their names noted, that they may be brought to puniſhment. The articles recovered are and will be depoſited with the Reverend Mr. Caldwell, who is exerting himſelf in the affair, to be returned to the owners. I am happy to inform your Excellency, that a very inconſiderable part indeed of the troops diſhonoured themſelves, by participating in theſe enormities.

The officers and men, in general, ſhewed a good diſpoſition, and I only regret there was no opportunity of turning it to advantage. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) STIRLING.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from a merchant of character, dated L'Orient, October 20th, 1779.

"The owners of the privateer General Mifflin, Capt. M'Neil, may congratulate themſelves on having gained their cauſe againſt the owners of the French ſhip the Iſabella. This diſputed recapture is worth to them near 200,000 livres, being loaded with ſugars which we have juſt ſold. The tribunals, on this occaſion, conſidered the American privateer as intitled to the privileges of nations the moſt favoured, and this indeed is the principle on which our tribunals act, in all caſes in which the Americans are concerned. [*The* Iſabella *was from the Sugar iſlands of France, taken on her paſſage by the Britiſh, and retaken by Captain M'Neal, and carried into France. A French receptor of a prize, above 24 hours in the enemy's poſſeſſion, is, by the laws of that kingdom, entitled to the whole, and the former owners are diveſted of all claim. In this caſe, the queſtion was; if this extended to an American cruizer?*]

"The brave Capt. Paul Jones, on the 23d laſt month, attacked the Baltic fleet of 60 ſail, under convoy of the Seraphis of 44 guns, and the Scarborough of 20. Theſe two men of war and 42 of the convoy were taken, all loaded with naval ſtores for government, 6 others were totally loſt on the coaſt with their cargoes and crews. The General Mifflin was one of Jones's ſquadron I believe, and it is thought they have proceeded to Norway.

"About 8 leagues from Uſhant, there was a bloody engagement between the frigates La Surveillante and the Quebec, both of equal force. They both loſt all their maſts. The French frigate only ſaved her bowſprit, ſhe availed herſelf of her oars, to board the Quebec, and having thrown in a ſhower of hand grenades, the remaining part of the exhauſted crew were on the point of jumping on board, when they obſerved a flame fore and aft. They immediately diſengaged by cutting away the remains of the bowſprit, and ſaved 43 of the Britiſh and two officers. Having got to ſome little diſtance by the means of their oars, the Engliſh frigate blew up. The Surveillante was carried into Breſt, having had 33 men killed, and 85 wounded. The Captain, M. de Coedic, received 3 ſhot, 2 in his head not dangerous, and one in the body which we fear is. The ſecond in command was killed, and the 6th officer on board only was capable of carrying her into port, the others having been either killed or wounded. To him the brave Capt. Coedic gave up the command of the frigate after the engagement, for during the action he would not be taken from the quarter deck, nor ſuffer their attention to be taken up with him."

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated October 22, 1779, *to a gentleman in this city.*

"The gallant behaviour of Capt. Paul Jones at preſent engages the whole attention here. In my laſt I informed you that he had the command of a ſmall ſquadron then on a cruize. He ſailed round Ireland and Scotland, ſpreading terror and devaſtation in every part. He took, burnt and ſunk a great number of veſſels, among them a ſhip bound to Quebec, extremely rich.

"On the 23d of September in the evening, having under his command the Poor Richard of 40 guns, the Alliance of 36, and the Pallas of 28 guns, he fell in with the Baltic fleet conſiſting of about 40 ſail, under convoy of the Seraphis of 44 guns and the Counteſs of Scarborough of 20 guns; the Pallas after an engagement of about an hour took the latter, and Jones in the Poor Richard attacked the former; they fought for three hours and a half with inconceivable rage, two hours of which time they were faſt to each other, and almoſt all the time one or the other was on fire.

"The Poor Richard was obliged to keep all her pumps going, during the greater part of the engagement; it being night and the two veſſels inveloped in ſmoak, the Capt. of the Pallas could not diſtinguiſh which was friend or enemy, ſo could give Jones no aſſiſtance. The Alliance lay out of gun ſhot for the greateſt part of the engagement, and when ſhe came up to his aſſiſtance, through miſtake, inſtead of firing on the enemy, gave the Poor Richard two broad-ſides, which killed 11 men, beſides doing other conſiderable damage. Notwithſtanding all this, Jones continued the engagement until he obliged her to ſtrike.

"The Seraphis is a fine new ſhip, ſheathed with copper, on an entire new conſtruction, and thought to be the faſteſt ſailing veſſel in Europe; ſhe has two entire batteries, the lower of which is 18 pounders; ſo that ſhe may be ſaid to be almoſt double the force of the Poor Richard. This laſt ſhip, notwithſtanding every aſſiſtance from the others, ſunk the ſecond morning after the engagement.

"There has been another engagement lately, almoſt as ſevere as this, between the Surveillante and the Quebec, each of 32 guns; they fought yard-arm and yard-arm for about three hours, when the latter blew up. Without this accident it was not poſſible to tell which would have ſunk firſt, for they were both determined not to ſtrike."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place.

"Captain Jones came to town from the Texel, and he is gone to the Hague; his preſence will, I am perſuaded, embarraſs this Republic, and may probably produce warm altercations in the Senate.

"I cannot give you a very particular account of the engagement, only that the conflict between the two ſhips exceeds deſcription; upwards of 230 men killed and wounded in both, and ſo ſhattered that it was a matter of doubt which of the veſſels would ſink firſt. The Captain of the Seraphis behaved with great bravery, but the determined reſolution of Captain Jones overcame him.

"The Poor Richard, with all the aſſiſtance afforded from the other ſhips after the action, could not be kept above water, and Jones had the mortification to ſee her go down, not being able to ſave any material part of her ſtores. He (it may be ſaid) has made a good exchange, but he wiſhed to have got the Poor Richard into port, ſhattered as ſhe was, as a picture of curioſity and diſtreſs."

Thurſday laſt the Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth met here, purſuant to adjournment.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Aſſembly, made and paſſed at a ſeſſion of Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Aſſembly paſſed November ſeſſion, 1766, are directed to be brought in and depoſited with the Weſtern Shore Treaſurer, on or before the firſt of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of ſaid bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Truſtees of ſaid State at London, or State Loan Office certificates, bearing an annual intereſt of ſix per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next Paper.

To the ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

I HAVE ſeen, with great pleaſure and ſatisfaction, the act for the gradual abolition of ſlavery in this State, printed in the Gazette of the 29th December of laſt, for the conſideration of the public.

The liberal ſpirit which this act breathes, the ſubſtantial juſtice which it diſpenſes, and the profound policy it ſuggeſts in almoſt every part, will be ſtanding teſtimonies to future ages of the free principles of the people of Pennſylvania. They have erected a monument of honour to themſelves more durable than marble or braſs, and furniſhed a great and good example to all future times.

It has often happened in free countries, whilſt the people have in other inſtances manifeſted the moſt generous zeal for liberty, they have refuſed the ſmalleſt portion of it to their ſlaves; ſo ſtrange an inconſiſtency there is in human nature, to love and hate liberty at the ſame time. How different are the ſentiments of the legiſlature of this State, as expreſſed in the preamble to this act: "We "conceive it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our "power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others "which hath been extended to us, and a releaſe from "that ſtate of thraldom to which we ourſelves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every "proſpect of being delivered."

I have read over the ſeveral clauſes in the act with an eye to the policy of them, and can perceive it defective but in one point; which is, that in purſuance of this act, no perſon coming to reſide in this State, after the time for entering the names of the ſlaves now in this State ſhall be expired, can bring with him his ſlaves to ſerve him as ſuch, although the circumſtances of the ſituation of ſuch ſlaves may not differ in the leaſt from the ſlaves for life, or years, in this State. For inſtance, ſuppoſe any one ſhould come into this State to reſide, and bring with him a ſlave or ſlaves for years or life, born before the paſſing of this act in one of the United States; I cannot, by any mode of reaſoning, convince myſelf that it would be wrong or impolitic to ſuffer ſuch perſon to have the benefit of the labour of ſuch ſlave or ſlaves, and be placed on the ſame footing with the other inhabitants holding ſlaves for life or years.

The maxims of ſound policy are ever in favour of granting to new ſettlers in new countries, where people are wanted, pecuniary advantages, at leaſt equivalent to thoſe enjoyed by the old inhabitants; and it ſeems to me very plain that a farmer or tradeſman owning ſlaves, and deſiring to remove from one State to another, will carefully avoid going into Pennſylvania, where he cannot be upon as good a footing as the inhabitants with reſpect to his ſlaves, though they may be exactly circumſtanced as the ſlaves for life are in the State of Pennſylvania. The neighbouring States, if they avoid this rock, will ſoon feel the benefit of our miſtake.

For theſe reaſons, I would humbly propoſe that a proviſo be enacted in the ſaid act to this effect, viz. "Pro"vided nevertheleſs, that nothing in this act ſhall be con"ſtrued to prevent any perſon or perſons coming to reſide "in this State with their ſlaves, from enjoying the benefit "of the labour of ſuch ſlaves, according to the tenor of "their ſervitude; provided the owner of ſuch ſlaves ſhall, "in one week after his arrival at the place of his reſi"dence, appear before the Clerk of the Peace of the "county in which he ſhall reſide, or the Clerk of the "Peace of the city of Philadelphia, if reſident therein, "and take and ſubſcribe the following oath or affirma"tion, viz. "I, A. B. do ſwear or affirm, that D. E and "F [here are mentioned their ages and deſcriptions] "whom I brought into this State on day of "were *bona fide* ſlaves for life or years, in one of "the United States, and alſo born before the paſſing of "this act.

"In default of which by the owner of ſuch ſlave or "ſlaves, it is hereby enacted that all ſuch ſlaves ſo brought "into this State by any perſon or perſons newly reſiding "within this State, ſhall be manumitted, releaſed and "diſcharged from their ſervitude, and become free.

A WHIG FREEHOLDER.

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,
By JOHN WOODWARD,
In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,
IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;
PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;
And a ſmall aſſortment of
HARDWARE. *

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
At the Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday, the 15th of February next, at five o'clock in the evening,
FIVE acres and 131½ perches of MEADOWS and FLATTS, on Pettey's Iſland, late the eſtate of Michael Baker, deceaſed.

All perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of the above Michal Baker, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to bring in their accounts, and thoſe that are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to MARY BAKER, Executrix. †

TO BE SOLD,
THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, the latter end of November laſt, a large red COW, with a ſmall ſpot of white in her forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, appearing to be with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

January 12, 1780. ‡ DAVID JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, October laſt, A ſmall Sorrel HORSE, trots and paces, neither brand nor ear-mark; likewiſe came to ſame plantation, in November laſt, a large Bay HORSE, ſhod all round, having neither brand nor ear-mark. The owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away within ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold to defray the ſame.

January 12, 1780. † MARGARET WELSH.

TREASURY-OFFICE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1780.

PURSUANT to an Order of CONGRESS, the Board of Treasury give Notice, That BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable in Europe at six Months Sight, are prepared, and will be forthwith lodged in the Continental Loan-Office of the State of Pennsylvania, and forwarded as soon as possible to the Continental Loan-Offices of the other States, to be disposed of. *Extract from the Minutes,*

ROBERT TROUP, *Secretary.*

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress respecting the two Emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, there have been counted and destroyed in this Office, as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
Of the Emission of April 11, 1778,	12,407,294
Of the Emission of May 20, 1777,	7,439,974
Total,	19,847,268

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treasurer of Loans.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Posts will set out hereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays, precisely at twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thursdays at noon. The Eastern Posts will set out on the same days, at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thursdays.

Any careful, sober, single person, who is willing to ride as Post between Morris-Town and Fish-Kill, or between Annapolis and Fredericksburg, producing sufficient testimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Post-Office.

N. B. None need apply unless they can provide Horses.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he makes and mends all Kinds of

B E L L O W S.

Any gentlemen store-keepers or others, who may have Bellows on hand damaged by the worms or otherways, may have them repaired on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, in Walnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶

JAMES WALSH.

N. B. Tinned Tacks wanted as above.

To be S O L D,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying within four miles of Princeton, in the State of New-Jersey, containing five or six hundred acres. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN VAN HORN at Rockyhill, on said farm. ‡

Sunbury, December 19, 1779.

WAS committed to my custody four Negroe men, one named JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good English, and is a sensible mannerly fellow, about 23 years of age; another named RICHARD LINCOLN (formerly advertised by the name of Pierpoint) about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, seems to have been bred a barber; it is alledged they belong to one Mr. Dorsey, near to Frederick-Town, in Maryland. They were committed in October, 1778, on suspicion of their designing to go to the enemy, and were advertised in March last in Mr. Dunlap's paper. The other two were committed this day, also upon suspicion of their going to the enemy; one named WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, about 28 years of age; the other named BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age. They say they belonged to a certain Nansfield, at or near Baltimore. Their master or masters (if any they have) are desired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away in six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold out as the law directs.

‡ JOHN MORRISON, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1780.

ABSENTED from her Husband, HANNAH, the wife of Joshua Burn, and has taken along with her a roccolo coat and three good Holland shirts, almost new, one pair of silver buckles, two pair of new yarn stockings, and sundry household goods, too tedious to mention. These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JOSHUA BURN. †

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, in Monaghan Township, York County, about the 29th of October, 1779, a BLACK HORSE, about 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, the first of July last, a black and white BULL, about two years old; also six SHEEP, of different marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away. DAVID STEPHENS. §

East Whiteland, Chester County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the stables of the subscriber, on the 24th day of November last, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be five years old this grass, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a small blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is desired to come to the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, agreeable to the laws of this State. PETER MATHER.

CAME to plantation of the subscriber, in East-Caln township, Chester county, some time in November, six CATTLE, viz. four Steers and two Heifers, one with a bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and them away.

§ JOHN HOOPES, junior.

CAME to to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, the beginning of July last, a red BULL CALF. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ ROBERT CURRY.

THE Proprietors of INDIANA are requested to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their Adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern, in Philadelphia, on the First Monday in February, at Four o'Clock, P. M. *By Order,*

Jan 5, 1780. ¶ DAVID FRANKS, President.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about seven years old, 15 hands high, has a large star on his forehead, and a broad snip on his nose, one or both hind feet white, a natural paser, but trots occasionally, short switch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine spirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and horse, that the thief may be brought to justice, and delivers the horse to the subscriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Easton, or any of his deputies, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse only Three Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th instant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premises.

Sixty Pounds Reward.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the subscriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raised nor shorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linsey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters sewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linsey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any person securing the goods and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

Soleburry, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

New-London, December 21, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, from Back Creek Mill, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 11th of November last, A Black HORSE, five years old next spring, 14 ½ hands high, trots and canters, lofty carriage, a small star in his forehead, switch mane and tail, and some saddle marks on his Back. Whoever secures horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS,

Mill-wright, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania. ‖

A small Quantity of Brass Wire,

Of suitable sizes for Brush-makers, drawing-wire, button shanks, sieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as usual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the best quality,

By Wholesale and Retail. ¶

THE CLERK of the Market, in pursuance of his duty, and special direction to enforce the laws preventing abuses in the Markets and sale of provision, now gives this public notice, That he is resolved to prosecute any persons offending against the laws, without respect of persons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how punishable, viz.

First. The purchasing any provisions or victuals whatsoever, for the food of man, at their own houses, in the streets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry-houses, or other places than the public Market-houses.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any such provisions or victuals, before the same shall be brought for sale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or dissuading any persons from bringing their provisions to Market for sale.

Fourthly. The purchasing the above articles to sell again, within four miles of the Court-House, except they are tavern-keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or hucksters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The punishments inflicted by law are, for the first offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles forestalled or regrated, and imprisonment for two months; and accumulated punishments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as those of the country, would reap from observing these regulations, would soon make all compulsion of law unnecessary: But the subscriber is resolved to do his duty in this respect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his servant, found in the breach of the law, are prosecuted. And he expects that such of the inhabitants as wish to see abuses prevented, and a fair general plan of sale promoted, will not only comply strictly with the law themselves, but discountenance, and enable the subscriber to punish, those who do otherwise.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not sufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the first of February next. JOHN ORD, President.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white spot in her forehead, white across her shoulders, with a brown spot in the white, white under her belly, and also white hind feet and tail; she is a remarkable small cow, and the horns particularly are very small and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber shall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the said cow may be found shall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a small sorrel horse, and is supposed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the said John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.

¶ Constable of the township of Merion.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old rising six, he has a small star in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the shoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horse and Thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates

IS now kept by the subscribers, in Race-street, between Front and Second streets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other instruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inspection of Peter Thomson, who has had long experience in that business, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect.

All persons having real estates, such as houses and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, pasture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to sell and dispose of, are desired to give in writing a true description of the houses, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the lowest prices they will take, in order that purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information, attended with as little trouble as possible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the subscribers at their office, or at the Coffee-house. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured they will take the greatest care in procuring them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise. And they beg leave to return their thanks to those gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the sale of their real estates, &c. and request a continuance of their favour, and shall at all times be obliging to purchasers. PETER THOMSON,

RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houses and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia States, for sale. ‡

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books, in large or small Quantities; New-England and Manson's Primers; Seaman's Daily Assistant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys L I N E N R A G S.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commission Store, in Second-street, below Market-street,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Irish Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyson Tea, &c. Also, A large Assortment of Knives and Forks.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.